VOL. XII, NO. 147.

"DR FTWOOD."

A Story of a "Kansan (Soldier) Home steader.'

To the Editor of the Eagle. In February, 1890, the writer hereof was engage In February, 1896, the writer hereof was engaged in some basiness that took him to a small town on the line of a railway in Kansas, and not getting through his business by reason of a gentieman failing to meet him as per engagement, he rain across a farmer who lived near the other man, and accepted an invitation to go home with him and spend the night, with a promise to be taken over to the other man's house the next morning.

Naturally, the conversation drifted to early life, old associations, and the reasons for coming to Kansas and the accidents of Rie, and in the conversation the story of the man's life came out by piecemeal. In which the wife joined.

Since that day I jotted down, from time to time, the main facts as given me and herewith submit the same without additions to the same, but with only trivial omissions.

It has seemed to me that this simple story, I It has seemed to me that this simple story, In Kansas, has been acted o'er and o'er a thousand times by our "Pre-emptors" and "Homesteaders," and that many a soldier homesteader would in many things see a likeness of himself that thousands of our citizens, would they but relate the story of their lives in Kansas, commencing with the date "Grand Army of the Republic," moved from the older states to Kansas could tell an interesting story. That many a remainer, that many a stringer life, almost a truggedy, has taken place on these prairies—since all Kansas joined in the refrain. since all Kamsas joined in the refrain:
"Come along, come along, make no delay.
"Come along, come along and from every way,

Come from every nation and from every way. Come along, don't ye be alarmed. Uncle Sam is rich enough to gi' us all a farm."

At the city of Washington on the 9th of At the city of washington of the total of June, 1896, three young men honorably discharged from the volunteer service of the United States and who had not yet settled down after four years of war, made a compact to keep each other informed of their success or failure in life, and also meet, with their families, if any, every ten years.

every ten years.
With a farewell supper and a hearty With a farewell supper and a nearly goodbye they separated. One went into merchandise, one to law and the third, as "society-driftwood," wandered hither and thither, a veritable "jack of all trades," seemingly unfitted to be successful in any line, trade or business.

Years rolled on and the last one sped of

the first ten years clapsing after the comthe first ten years elapsing after the com-pact, and an agreement was made to meet at Philadelphia at the centennial July 4, 1876. The meeting was had, all were married, each related his life, his ups and downs, his prospects. The limb of the law, who lived by his jaw, was seedy: the tradesman in spirits, but our friend whom we call "Driftwood" was sorrowful and needy.

In truth the tradesman was the only one

who had not sacrificed to make this visit. The lawyer had pledged his next year's earnings, and "Driftwood" had mortgaged his personal services for the balance. his personal services for the balance of the year and pawned his honor to raise the money to go to Philadelphia. So far as the wives of the trio were concerned the trip was a bore having no acquaintance with each other, no interest in the com-pact they each silently became homesick with each other, no interest in the com-pact they each silently became homesick and after the greeting and a day or two of visiting the boys each said good bye, with a new compact, to each send an account to the others of the next ten years.

The merchant returned to his home in Ohio, the lawyer to his office in Indiana,

Ohio, the lawyer to his office in indiana, but the spirit of sight-seeing entranced "Driftwood," and he and his wife, having no home to return to that drew them, obtained employment on the centennial grounds by means of the influence and kindly remembrance of General John McCorse and "Long" John Wentworth, of Chicages

Chicago.

One day, aimlessly wandering around, its ontered the Kansas building, and while looking at corn, wheat, oats and other products indigenious to Kansas soil, he entered into conversation with Professor Worrell, of Topeka, to whom, in a few days, he gradually related the story of his misspent and aimless life after the war. Worrell, as a Kansai, and knowing the homestead laws of Kansas, advised "Drittwood" to go to Kansas and get a "claim." Driftwood's wife seeing an opportunity to have a home, an abiding place, encouraged the idea, and on the eighteenth day of October, 1876, Driftwood and wife found themselves at Newton, Kansas, with their world's goods and Kansas, with their world's goods and district the same reward to honesty and industry. Yet a few days threw a shadow across the peaceful happy door. A pros-

eighty-three dollars in money. Through the advice of an attorney he left his wife there and went to the county seat of a county containing homestead lands, bearing a letter to a land attorney lands, bearing a letter to a land attorney, who, for fifty dollars, one-half eash and the balance on one year at twelve per cent interest, located him on a claim and made out the necessary papers, and Driftwood returned to Newton to get his wife, and found her sick. He was compelled to remain at Newton nursing her and doing odd ich, of each mall Robeinsy 1857 at which obs of work until February, 1877, at which time they removed to their claim, and with the sid and advice of neighbors built a sod house and with all their money spent save nine dollars, commenced the struggle for a livelihood.

Ten acres of ground was broken up and claims of the credit of his neighbors, and when the end came, made a general assignment for the benefit of his creditors. However, but a few days before he made

Ten acres of ground was broken up and planted in corn and a garden patch, a few chickens were given them. Farm hands were scarce and the summer and full passed quickly and happy, but on Thanks giving day while returning bome from church, with a burrowed mule team one of the traces became unhitched and in ondeavoring to re-hook it the mule kicked and broke Prifitwood's leg below the knee. His wife immpest out from the wagon and the team run one hundred cards and went to mibiling grass according to the usage and custom of mules. A neighbor coming along assisted Driftwood and his wife into his wagon and took them home and sent for a doctor who set the broken leg. Then commenced a struggle for existence. along assisted Driftwood and his wife into his wagon and took them bone and sent for a doctor who set the broken leg. Then commenced a struggle for existence. The discouraged has and and homeses wife each tried to cheer the other radii gromed in secret, and yet hoped for the heat. Yet us the days crupt away, as food for a doctor who set the broken leg. Then commenced a struggle for existence. The discouraged hash and and be messes wife each tried to cheer the other, ruch grouned in secret, and yet hoped for the heart. Yet us the days crupt away, as food aiminished, and as money was counted by cents, the pent up sorrow at last leaved itself to be leavened, and with feelings of histories toward all whosen contaged them to go to Kansas, and with little works to the for urging the step toward the wife for urging the step toward.

rose on hearts more sad, sick and sore, until at last not only starvation but freezing aroused the wife to a sense of the piriable condition of herself and husband. Forgetting pride, she wrote to her mother, who was lying at point of death. The letter was read and cast aside by a step-father. Again she wrote her mother and received no reply. She then wrote to the friends of her husband, the lawyer and tradesman, asking not for alms but for a loan. One answered he had no thing, and was almost penniless, the other replied he had no money to loan. Almost abandoned by fod, east off by her mother and sufficient. friends of her husband, the lawyer and tradesman, asking not for alms but for a loan. One answered he had nothing, and was almost penniless, the other replied he had no money to loan. Almost abandoned by God, east off by her mother and forsaken and insulted by her husband's friends, she had no alternative save appeal to her neighbors, who divided their scanty, hoard, Her husband, having caught cold from want of fire, weak, emiciated and a cripple, was attacked with a malignant form of malaria, and then commenced a battle of malaria, and then commenced a battle for life. The county authorities learning of their condition gave them assistance and spring came on. The leusband became and spring came on. The interaction of proper care and attendance was a cripple for life. Returning health brought back courage and the summer of 1878 was uneventful, tel peaceful. The laborer was worthy of his hire, wages were fair and work plenty.

There was loy in th' home, softend ment in the feel softend ment in the residence of God, should surely have a yield point for from the fresh turben soft. Harvest time came. Twenty acres had been seeded to wheat, and the outlook see encouraging. But here and there

were drib-debts that must be paid and the wheat was mortgaged for \$80. The year 1879 was a bad year, the yield was poor, the crop badly cared for and when thresh-ed, hauled to market with borrowed teams.

ed, hauled to market with borrowed teams, the mortgage paid, the next years crop in, and flour for family use stored up there was nothing left to buy anything else. The winter of 1879 and 1880 was at hand and they felt that they were but little nearer a home than a year before. During these years two children had been born to them, and the older, a girl. Marcia, became sick in January, 1880, and lingered until spring. Medicine and doctors were of no avail, and added to these were fineral expenses aggregated over one hundred dollars, and to pay this the wheat

hundred dollars, and to pay this the wheat soon was mortgaged and another weary year commenced to end in despair.

A neighbor whose roving disposition led him to Colorado had a team to sell and "Driftwood" purchased it for one hundred and forty dollars and to secure the payment gave a chattel mortgage on the team and an additional mortgage on the now promising stand of wheat. The future was bright and the family for the first time. promising stated of wheat. The future was bright and the family, for the first time, felt they were being repaid for the years of toil, sacrifice, and deprivation, but all is not gold that glitters, and in May a hailstorm threshed the wheat field to chaff as a flail on a barn floor. After the first shock caused by the hail storm was over, the truth dawned as to the probable consequences.

probable consequences, on account of the mortgages given on the wheat. A few days after a stranger rode up, and after eating dinner, entered into conversation, gradually leading up to the team, and which finally resulted in a demand for the best horse, alleging that it was a stolen animal, and belonged to a farmer near

animal, and belonged to a farmer near Oswego, Kansas.

"Driftwood" sought an attorney, who advised a defence, and the consequence was a law suit, a horse gone, and a cost bill and attorney's fees to pay. In the meantime a letter was written to the neighbor in Colorado, who made no answer, but shortly after the note was sent by a least form Assen Col to the sent by a bank from Aspen, Col., to the local banker for collection. The local banker after seeing "Deiftwood" wrote the bank in Colorado all the facts, and the reply was "That they had found the note and as it was not due and it was a negotiable note, directing that the note be collected." Under advice of attorneys he stood a suit on the note and was defeated. The remain-

until pride kept her home and the sight of a person coming to the house was agony. Added to other misfortunes was the flight of a neighbor who owed "Driftwood" for two menths work, thirty-two dollars, with which it was intended to buy flour, cloth-ing and fuel. It seemed that abandon-ment of the homestead was the only ment of the homestead was the only avenue of escape from lingering starva-tion. And while this thought was upper-most in the mind of "Driftwood," another thought was in the mind of the wife, viz-to prove up on the homestead, sell one-half of it, pay up the debts, get a team that was not stolen and start new.

Strange to say this idea had never, at any time properties or found ledgment in

Strange to say this idea had never, at any time, penetrated or found lodgment in "Driftwood's" brain, but was accepted as a financial truth, and, in the spring of 1881, the land was entered, eighty acres sold for \$480, the debts paid, a team and some second hand farming implements were bought, a new floor laid it the dugout, a new roof was put on it, and with fresh hope and a determination to keep out of debt, the spring of 1881 opened on the happiest and most contented family in Kansas.

True, they had not much, \$1.0 0 summed it all up, but they were in good health, the

dustry. Yet a few days threw a shadow across the peaceful happy door. A prosperous meighbor who had to make a note wanted "Driftwood" it as a matter of form, and "Driftwood" for a county containing homestead the searing a letter to a land attorney, if fifty dollars, one-half cash and the con one year at twelve per cent inlocated him on a claim and made necessary papers, and Driftwood at the prosperous neighbor, who had witnessed the years of deprivation and want of "Driftwood" and family and passed them unnoticed, suddenly developed into a promising debtor, who had for years lived beyond his means, made mortgage after mortgage. his means, made mortgage after mortgage, borrowing here and paying there, renew-ing notes year in and year out, until his own resources were exhausted, and then to

to go to Kansas, and with bitter words to ward the wife for urging the step toward a printer house in despair went forth to earn a pits one and returned almost in despair, her errand fruitless, berneighbors having nothing to do and but little which to pay for anything. Unknown to her husband she walked to the county seat and puwned his walch, her well-worn wodding ring and a chain and charm, the gift of her mother, and received ten dollars, which was speedily speat for the bare necessities of life.

Pride kept them from appealing to old friends, or new acquaintances. The secret of their misery was kept, and each sun rose on hearts more sad, sick and sore, until at last not only starvation but freezewing the same.

sufficient to repurchase the eighty sold off his own home. The year 1886 was profitable and at its close "Driftwood" had his home and teams free of debt, his ows and plenty of grain, and a few hogs, and \$700 which was invested in seven proof mares. The year 1857 was a poor trop year, but butter and eggs kept the family and there was a profit which was invested in cows, hogs and better cribs

invested in cows, hogs and better cross and stables.

In the fall of 1887 eighty acres were seeded to wheat. And corn land was rented in 1889 of an adjoining neighbor who found out that farming did not pay and moved to town and drove a city dray. The net profit of 1888 from all sources to "Driftwood" was one thousand three beaters and the control of the control of

WICHITA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY MORNING MAY 7, 1890.

dred and fifty dollars, liabilities non-In other words, in twelve years time, with no capital, but his industry, and a patient, loving, economical wife, with a crippled leg, with sickness, misfortune, debt and suretyship, he has made on an average, on the prairies of Kansas, of over \$800 per year, and owes not any man. He is now in the forty-seventh year of his age, and he and his wife are at present in New York, on a visit, and it is his intention before he comes home to go and see the law-York, on a visit, and it is his intention be-fore he comes home to go and see the law-yer friend who is a clerk in some depart-ment in Washington, and spend a day on his return in Ohio with the tradesman, who is at present engaged in setfling with his creditors at 30 cents on the dollar, and who expects on account of his wife's health to remove to some western state this year.

Here is the picture of three lives, Take your choice.

FLOUR MILL NEEDED. The Fine Prospects for One at Lyons-Gossip.

cial Dispatch to the Daily Engle-Lyons, Kan., May 6.-It was the misfortune of this city and of the firm of G. B. Doane & Co., to lose our large roller flour mill last fall, by fire at a time when the mill was making money in a most sat isfactory manner, after the numerous improvements that had but a few weeks be fore been added. No investment in this

city promised better.

It was then and is now regretted that
Mr. Doane was unable to rebuild, because
of the loss so largely exceeding his insur-But our city must not-it can not afford

to let this season go by without replacing that mill with another as good or better. We are in the midst of as good a grain we are in the minist of as good a grain growing country as there is in America. Rice county last year raised and sold, or will have sold, over one and a half million bushels of wheat, and will probably equal, if not exceed, this with the present growing crop. As showing the opportunity here we cite the fact that at the time our mill was burned it was some five or six weeks behind orders.

We have at Lyons three lines of rail-roads, all large systems, to wit: The Santa Fe, reaching into and radiating throughon the note and was defeated. The remaining horse was sold for \$50. A debt of \$100 was yet due. Costs and attorneys fees were due and as he had no stock to feed, save a cow, a part of his sod corn was taken and the year 1850 lended with debt and nakedness.

So sore was the distress that an old pair of trousers, discarded and hung on a pole in the field as a "scare-crow," were taken down and washed and patched, and worn. The patient wife and mother had patched, darned and skimped in her own clothing until pride kept her home and the sight of better opportunity than does Lyons for

we are not putting it too strong when we say that no place in Kansas offers a better opportunity than does Lyons for the crection of first class flouring mill. The right party or parties, with capital will miss a golden opportunity if they do not place themselves in communication with either the bank of Lyons, the First National, Lyons Exchange bank or Mayor

Lyons is already feeling the influence of the numerous rock salt plants sure to be located here during the coming summer. We do not look for, nor do we desire, a boom like unto that which "rattled" so many people in Kansas three years ago, but a steady, substantial growth is now

assured.

Wheat is forging ahead, although the crop can not be said to promise on the whole as good as a year ago. The farmers, however, are in much better spirits than

The candidacy of our townsman, Mr. A. S. Thomoson, for state auditor appears to be gaining in strength to a degree unex-pected by his most sanguine friends. This argues well, as he is not the special candi-date of the politicians or their manipulators. On the contrary he is the choice of our people. His excellent qualifications leave no doubt in the minds of his friends as to his ability to manage the affairs of the office exactly as the law directs. Unless present appearances are clothed with much deception A. S. Thompson is very likely to be the next state auditor.

WILL SERVE ON THE COMMITTEE. SABETHA, Kan., May 6—Department Commander Ira F. Collins has received word from Commander F. S. Clarkson, of Nebraska, and Commander Leo. Rasseur, of Missouri, accepting their appointment on the national home investigating com-mittee. Commander Collins thinks the committee will serve. Commander Clarkson, chairman, has called a meeting of the committee to be held at Leavenworth on the morning of the 19th inst. The com-mittee will receive, through its chairman, all information that parties may desire to

NEW COPORATIONS. Topeka, Kan., May 6.—The following charters were filed with the secretary of

The Elle Valley Alliance Exchange pany, of Elk City, capital stock \$50,000.
The Fort Scott Real Estate and Stock Exchange company, of Fort Scott, capital stock \$50,000. The Mission Township French Coach Horse association, of Shawnee county,

capital stock \$2,000. STATE REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

TOPERA, Kan., May 6.—President J. M.
Miller, of the State Republican league, has called a meeting of the executive committee for Weslmesday, the 7th inst., at 10 o'clock n.m., in this city. He desires to meet the full committee, as he has business of importance to bring before it. The meeting will be held at the Copeland house. This meeting anticipates the meeting of the Republican state committee, which will be not! soon, salely to outline a plan of work to be presented to that committee. STATE REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL CONVEN-EMPORIA, Kan., May 6.—The Fourth congressional Republican committee met in this rity today, with J. W. Hammond, of Coffey county, as chairman, and D. J. Roberts, of Osage county, as secretary, and fixed upon Tuesday, June 34 as the day for holding the nomination convention and Emporia as the place. The convention will be composed of 123 delegates.

FARMERS COMPLAIN. Hiawatha, Kan., May 6.—Farmers in this section of the state are very minch discouraged on account of there not being rain enough. They say wheat is fired in spots, and that it is at least 30 per cent poorer than it would have been had there been rain enough. There is wheat enough n the country to last a year if there should

A DEADLOCK AT GRAINFIELD. GRAINFIELD, Kan., May 6.-The Repub lican judicial convention met today and endorsed ingalls. Turner and Humphrey. Ninety-eight ballots were taken without a nomination. There is no show of a

MILES CAPTURED. Coldwarer, Kan. May 6.—C. M. Miles, who killed Dr. Prichard last Wednesday night, was captured yesterday morning ten miles south of the state line on the

A HARD, SCIENTIFIC FIGHT. NEW ORLEANS, La., May 6.—Ton Miller, of Indianapolis, and Tommy Affiler, of Indianapous, and forming Mor-gan, of Chicago, fought one of the best prize fights ever seen here this year before the Audubeon club this evening for a purse of \$6.0 of which \$200 goes to the loser. One thousand people saw twenty-six rounds of good, hard and scientific fighting, Miller gamely winning by a clean knock out, isnding a right hander on Mor-

WASHINGTON, May 6.—A meeting of the senate committee on pensions was held to-day at which the Morrill disability and service pension bill combined substituted by the house for the senate dependent pension bill was under consideration. Formal action was postponed until the next meeting of the committee. It is understood, however, that opposition to the house measure was practically unanimous and that the committee will recommend the senate to non-concur in the action of the house. THE SENATE CAUCUS SILVER COM-MITTEE ACTS,

The Jones Bill Decided Upon, But with Several Important Amendments.

Bullion Purchase Notes to beRe-Issued and the National Bank Note Fund Made Available

Senators Mitchell and Teller Believe the Measure Will Lead Ultimately to Free Coinage-Two Members Inclined to Opposed the Bill-Items From the Capital.

Washington, May 6.-An effort was made by the senate Republicans to agree upon a silver bill to be reported to the caucus. Three of the thirteen members were absent. The ten present together cith Senator Stewart, who was invited to with Senator Stewart, who was invited to take part in the proceedings, after a dis-cussion lasting nearly tarse hours decided to report to a cancus to be held some day this week the bill reported by Sen-ator Jones from the finance com-mittee some weeks ago with amend-ments. One of the amendments proposed works out the provision in the reported strikes out the provision in the reported bill that the notes issued for the purchase of bullion when redeemed shall be can-celled and instructs the secretary of the treasury to re-issue them with the proviso that the amount outstanding shall not be at any time in everse of the amount maid that the amount outstanding shall not be at any time in excess of the amount paid out for the bullion deposited. Another amendment is the addition of the sixth section of the bill adopted by the house caucus which provides for the converting into the treasury of about \$70,000,000 of lawful money now held for the redemption of outload bank notes.

lawful money now held for the redemption of national bank notes.

The Jones bill, it will be remembered, directs the secretary of the treasury to purchase monthly silver bullion to the value of \$4,500,000, the notes in payment thereof to be redeemable in lawful money. Two of the members of the committee felt today that they could not unqualifiedly give their support to the measure, although they were willing to have the matter go to the cancus for its decision. One of them, it is said, will support it in case it is approved by the other Repulican senators, but the other was not ready to go even so far. He desires time to consider the question.

Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, stated in referring to the proposed company to the care of the proposed company to the proposed company to the care of the proposed company to the care of the proposed company to the propo

Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, stated in referring to the proposed compromise that while personally he was in favor of the free coinage of silver, he believed the measure (the bullion redemption clause having been omitted) to be one that if adopted would ultimately lead to free coinage. In this Senator Teller agreed.

The order of business for the rest of the world was also briefly discussed but noth-

week was also briefly discussed but noth-ing was definitely settled upon. The gen-eral opinion was that the Idaho and Wyoming admission bills should be taken n at 2 o'clock tomrorow as unfluished business and in the morning hour (be-tween 12 and 2) the Dingley worsted bill should be considered. The belief was ex-pressed that the latter could be passed without extended debate.

OKLAHOMA'S JUDICIARY.

The Papers Relative to Appointments in Harrison's Hands

WASHINGTON, May 6.-All the papers relative to the judicial appointments it Oklahoma have been sent from the depart ment of justice to the white house, and unless the president deems it advisable to await the return of Secretary Noble, the names will be sent to the senate on Wednesday. SOONERS NOT EXCLUDED.

Washington, May 6.—The passage of the Oklahoma town site bill excluding the clause which would prevent duty marshals, lumbermen and other "sooners" from acquiring titles was a surprise to a good many of the interested ones. There has been a bold lot of men at work here in the there a boild not of men as work here in the interest of the last named class, and their presence alone urging the passage of the measure without the provision excluding the "sooners" has disgusted many fair minded men. There is one agent from the territory who came here early full of in-formation for such congressmen as were working against the deputies. lumbermen and others. Not longer than two days ago he, too, flopped and applied all his energies in behalf of the other side. Congressman Tarsney was approached and solicited to cithdraw his opposition to the conference

LAND DECISIONS.

Washington, May 6.—The secretary of the interior has rendered opinions in Kan-sas land cases on appeal from the decision of the commissioner of the land office as follows: Case of George L. Miller vs. James D. Murphy; on appeal of former in determining his contest against the latter's timber culture entry for a tract of land in Larned land district; affirmed. Appeal of George L. Miller in dismissing his contest against timber culture entry of Cornelius minst timber culture entry of Cornelius aughlin for a tract of land is affirmed.

RESERVE AGENTS APPROVED. Washington, May 6.—The comptroller f currency has approved reserve agents

or banks as follows: Kansas—The Laclede National bank, of Kansas—The Laclede National bank, of St Louis, for the Newton National bank, at Newton; National bank of Kansas City, for the First National bank at Sterling; the National bank of the Republic, St. Louis, for the First National bank, at Ashland; National bank of Kansas City for the Evokana National bank, of for the Exchange National bank of Os

TO PREVENT "ORIGINAL PACKAGE"

TRAFFIC.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Representative
Boutelle of Maine, today introduced in
the house a bill intended to repair the
damage inflicted upon the state prohibitory laws by the recent decision of the
supreme court in the original package

THE HOUSE ADJOURNS. WASHINGTON, May 6.—Immediately after the reading of the journal the house took a recess till 12-35. After the recess, on motion of Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, the house adjourned in order to enable the members of the body to attend the funeral ceremonies to be held in the senate in honor of the memory of the late James B. Beck. Preceded by the speaker and sergeant atams the members of the house proceeded to the senate chamber.

to the senate chamber. "Driftwood: was one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars. The net profit of 1880 was nine hundred and fifty dollars and a large amount of grain on hand, this worth, he counts at low figures. farm, implements horses, cattle, grain and logs, ten thousand dollars.

Assets when coming to Kansas, one hundred was considered and fifty dollars and a large amount of grain on hand. The Assistant implements horses, cattle, grain and logs, ten thousand dollars.

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Assets when coming to Kansas, one hundred sand fifty dollars and a large amount of grain on hand. The Assistant implements horses cattle grain and logs. The net profit of the association of Wood Growers have issued a notice calling a meeting of the association of the association of the sustiness stands Mr Floy. Washington, May 6.—The officers of the National Association of Wood Growers have issued a notice calling a meeting of the association of the sustiness stands Mr Floy. Washington, May 6.—The Assistant has a profit of the association of the sustiness stands Mr Floy.

San Table Horse to the profit of the sustiness of the standard of the sustiness of the standard of the sustiness of th WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

MORRILL BILL OPPOSED.

ASYLUM.

house. NEW POSTMASTERS. WASHINGTON, May 6 .- Postmasters ap-

cointed were: Kansas-E. Hendrick, Conductor, Grant Missouri-J. W. Kirk, Eight Miles, Cass county; J. Roberts, Queen City, Schuyler county.

FINALLY SETTLED. The Carpenters Gain a Victory and Will Go to Work.

Chicago, Ill., May 6.—The carpenters' strike was finally settled today, when the representatives of the carpenters council and the new Boss Carpenters' and Builders' association met and signed the agreement association met and signed the agreement which was reached by the arbitration committee yesterday. By the terms of the agreement the men are given an eight hour day, over time is rated as time and a half and Sunday time is rated as double time, each contractor is allowed to retain his present apprentices and take one new apprentice each year and the association agrees to employ none but union men and foremen and to sub-let no contracts from the old Carpenters' and Builders association. The minimum pay for carpenters is fixed at 35 cents an hour until August 1, fixed at 35 cents an hour until August 1, and after that date it will be 37% cents an hour. The arbitration committee will be continued as a committee to settle any dispute which may arise hereafter between

employers and employers.

The men will probably return to work on Thursday. In an address to the public by the joint arbitration committee the statement is made that a fair estimate of the loss to the city by the strike will not fall short of \$1,000,000 per week, besides causing much suffering to thousands of men, women and children.

WESTERN RAILROAD MEN'S MEETINGS session again today they too he a resto-ration of rates. The day was spent is dis-cussion, the purpose being to ascertain the exact position of every road on all the vital questions involved in the western situation before proceeding to the formation of an agreement that is designed to adjust all differences. The conference will be renmed tomorrow.

an onterences the contents as the distribution of the western roads also held an adjourned meeting for the purpose of perfecting their organization. There was a fair representation of trans-Missouri lines and the meeting proceeded to the adoption of the proposed agreement, section by section. Whenever there was any dissent from a particular provision contained in the document that section was passed by to be taken up later. This work took the entire day and the meeting adjourned until tomorrow when the rules will be considered in the same manner. in the same manner

A MINERS' STRIKE CERTAIN.

Cuic ago, Ill., May 6.—There now sees to be no prospect of a settlement of t coal miners' difficulties and a gene strike of 3,000 miners is an immediate strike of 3,000 miners is an immediate prospect. A. L. Sweet, one of the most extensive coal operators in the state, says: "There are in all about 1,200 men out of employment in the northern Illinois district. None of the men in the southern part of the state have yet gone out and I consider it doubtful whether they will or

THE ST. LOUIS STRIKE.

small establishments. Two shops have conceded the advance and their men have returned to work. The strike among the quarrymen is spreading and now embraces nearly every quarry in the city. John B. O'Meara, a large contractor, today put at work a number of Austrians. This caused considerable bad feeling and trouble is looked for.

FORESTALLING MURDER.

NEVADA, Mo., May 6.—Miss Cordie Riggs attempted suicide last night, at her home, three miles west of Nevada, by taknome, three miles west of Nevaula, by tak-ing three tablespoonfuls of carbolic acid. Her attending physician says her recovery is very doubtful. She says she was prompted to the act by a threat of J. Kimery to kill her if she kept company with other men.

MINERS' STRIKE GROWING. DANVILLE, Ill., May 6.—At a mass meet-ing yesterday it was decided that the Grape creek, Hilton, Kellyville, and Dan ville miners, about 1400 in number, should join in a general strike. Two hundred and seventy-five miners went out yesterday at

ASK FOR SECRET BALLOT. QUINCY, Mass., May 6.—The granite cut-ters have voted to ask the manufacturers to take a secret ballot on 28 cents an hour

mitting the trouble to arbitration. BATH JOINERS FIRM. BATH, Me., May 6.—The joiners at a meeting today voted not to return to work until their demands are acceeded to. They cant \$2.75 per day and nine hours on Sat-irday. The ship builders are willing to pay 25% cents per hour. MUST REFUND ADVANCE OF SALARY.

MUST REFUND ADVANCE OF SALARY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 6.—The Times tomorrow will say: "When President Manvel of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway, assumed control of that road the employes were greatly disappointed at the announcement that his management would be one of economy and that the first step in that direction would be a retrenenment in the Item of salaries. They were therefore greatly surprised when on January 1, 1890, the salaries of all employes excepting those of the operating department, engineers, firemen, brakemen, etc., were raised some \$5 and some even as mitch as \$50 a month. It as much as \$50 a month. It now transpires that these salaries are all to be reduced again to their former phases. The order to that effect was made on May The order to that effect was made on May by the chief auditor. The order was no-companied by another of a still more surprising nature, and one that will work a much greater bardship to the employes. The latter order is that all money received by the employes in advanced salaries since the ist of January must be refunded to the company. This will be done by withholding from their part. tory laws by the recent decision of the supreme court in the original package case. The bill is in the shape of a section which it is proposed to add to the interstate commerce act and reads as follows: That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to authorize the sale or traffic in intoxicating liquors in any state contrary to the laws thereof. their resignations will be accepted

FLOYD'S BUCKET SHOP SHUT UP. CHICAGO, Ill., May 6.—The bucket shop system of S. S. Floyd & Co., with head-quarters in this city, ceased to ver the soul of President Baker, of the board of trade. of President Baker, of the board of trade. The concern is now in process of being wound up. The grain quotations and their late deals in wheat and in stocks were too powerful a combination to contend against. The system embraced againsts throughout the entire south and west covering every important center. It actly how the business stands Mr. Fluyd is

Busyon Mass, May 6.—The Atchleon, Topoka & Santa Fe relificad March state-ment, entire system, shows gross earnings, of \$2,03,142, lucrease \$6.0.50; net earnings

FULL OF HORROR.

AN AWFUL CALAMITY IN A QUEBEC

The Helpless Maniacs Dance to Death in the All-Consuming Flames.

Sickening Sights Witnessed by the Bystanders, Powerless to Aid the Victims to Escape.

Thirteen Hundred Lunatics Confined in the Longue Pointe Institution, of Which Two Hundred are Missing,

The Number of Those Who Miserably Perished Only Conjectured - Estimates Range from One to Two Hundred -No Means of Ever Ascertaining the List.

LONGUE POINT, Quebec, May 6 .- A long

ine of gaunt towers, the blazing debris shining in the wild eyes of maniacs; that is all one now sees of the Longue Pointe unatic asylum, located ten miles from Montreal, and which, with many lives, was today consumed by flames. The sights one has witnessed before this tragic scene are such as can never be forgotten. Taking it all in all, nothing could exceed considering the number of the victims, the terrible nature of their death and CSECAGO, Ill., May 6.—Although the residents of the western railroads were in ession again today they took no action on tors was a scene of borror was to the lunaors was a scene of borror was to the lunatics a moment of supreme glee and in their delight they disported themselves in the flames and waved their blazing limbs in turbulent satisfaction at the ruin that was

> Pointe 1.300 lunaties, for that asylum was more than 1,100 are accounted for, but many escaped into the fields and woods

matter of conjecture and can never be ascertained, since no other record is kept than that in the asylum book and it is also destroyed Taking into consideration the whole of the evidence from the firemen, half same inmates, the sisters in charge, bystanders and personal observation, it is a conservative estimate to say that a hunrded victims met their death, though million dollars. some assert that the number is double that stated and others place it below this figure. However, this fact remains, that no such calamity has fallen upon the province of Quebec since the earliest times. Ever since Quebec was a province its

management of these most helpless of all management of these most neapless of an creatures has been its shame. They have of the Roman Catholic Home for lumibeen farmed out to the nuns at \$100 a head per year, and the sisters aim was to Cardinal Gibbons, who said be suspected been there as fragally as possible, with Sr. Louis, Mo., May 6.—The ranks of the keep them as frugally as possible, with

point of land juts into the river. Here is the village of Longue Pointe, and here was the famous lunatic asylum.

A REGULAR FIRE TRAP

Fifteen minutes before noon the cry of ire" was given. The fire originated in a cuphoard, and was the work of a patient From the construction of the building there is doubt in some minds as to whether was intended for an asylum or a blast it was intended for an asymmor a mast furnace; in any case it served the latter purpose admirably. It was constructed of brick and was 600 feet long running back from the river half the distance. The main building occupied the conter and on each side extended four wings, six stories in height. To the east were the man's ward and to the west the women's, making sixty in all. In the rear was the en-gine house, laindry and store rooms, all of which were saved.

The live started in the second ward on

The fire started in the second want on the woman's side in the upper story and as ventilation was carried on by a longitud-inal shaft connected with the lower, the flames soon appeared blazing up through the roof in the center of each lower. At the roof in the center of each tower. At the minutes to If a telegraphic message was received in Montreal saying that the asylim was on fire and imploring assistance. One engine and two reels were quickly on the spot, but they might as well have remained at home, for in five minutes they exhausted the water supply. As the heat increased statues fell from their niches to the ground and the habitants prostrated themselves, crying aloud that the saints had deserted them indeed. Not a male value, was lost. Among the women it patient was lest. Among the women it was different. The less helpless were placed in the lower wards and they were removed without difficulty, but from the upper wards, where the violent patients were secured, there came the wildest screams as they resisted the nons who were beseeching them to make their

TERRUSE SIGHTS WITNESSED At the windows a woman could be seen peering through the bers, grinning and jabbering at the bright flames that went up to the sky. As the heat became more intense she would grasp the bars and remained there until the flames enveloped bers.

her.
When the firemen found they were pow-less to save the building they turned their attention to the la-mates and burst in the doors with axes Inside, Chief Beloit says, it was mates and ourse in the mays. If was such a sight as no fireman ever witnessed. In one ward that he entered were twenty live patients and at his approach they huddled together like a pack of beasts enhuddled together has a pack of behas en-twining their arms into one mass of humanity. He seized the nearest, "but," said the chief, "I could no more separate the crowd than I could part one of your horses." He tagged at them until the fire darted into their garments and enfolded them like a shroud of flame and then he exceed with his life.

scaped with his life.
In another ward, three firemen were in another ward, three firemen were nearly trapped to death. They entered and the door, which had a spring lock closed behind them. As is customary there was no handle on the lastic. The door resisted their axes and they rushed to the windows but were driven teach by the finnes. The chief, suspecting their perfit sent aid to the other side and the men were carried down on ladders. GOOD WORK BY FIREMEN.

The engineer of the building did good sork in saving nine patients and every tireman made a recuest of which he must feel proud. On the first alarm the en-gineer furned on the best has it.

the ventilating shaft to the towers and ed in a dozen places at once. PERISHED WITH THEIR COMPANION.

WHOLE NO. 1857.

And here a melancholy event occurred And here a menancing event occurred. One of the tertiary nons, Sour Marie, lay sick in the infirmary on the fifth floor and to her rescue came three others. They seized their companion and bore her in a blanket to the staircase, but they were met by a sheet of flame and all perished. Let their names be recorded: Secura Marie, Denserte Silbert and Lemine. their names be recorded: Sesura Marie. Demeriss, Gilbert and Lumiene. None of them was over 30 years of age and all came from parishes below age and all came from parishes below Quebec. The sisters worked with the persistency of heroines, by turns imploring, beseeching and commanding the patients, and finally saving a very large number, in view of the inadequate facilities at hand. Sister Therese, the superioress, is broken hearted and being at present in ill health her name may be added to the already long list of victims. Doctors Bourque and Baralet were carried from the building unconscious, and whatever must be said of the management as a whole, individuals exercised every power to lessen the calamity they had neglected to avert.

A MASS OF LIVING COALS. A loud explosion was followed by a crash of beams. The interior was giving away. Wild faces sank from the windows and the shricks of maniacs were lost in the general uproar. Ond of the walls toppled inward and a fierce blaze burst up from the newly added fuel. Then it died down into black-ness and nothing but, a few broken towers

ness and nothing but a few broken towers remained, bounding the seething mass of debris under which are now, not the bodies, but the ashes of a hundred victims.

The news spread quickly to Montreal, the mayor drave out and the aldermen drove out in pairs. Ladies were there in carts and a few rode on horse back. It was a strange procession they met. The transport service of Montreal was pressed into service and omnibuses and backs were reservice and omnibuses and backs were re-turning filled with vacant-eyed women wearing blankets over their shoulders and n front of them a pair of nums, clad in

in front of them a pair of hims, cast in their black robes.

The Hon. Premier Mercicer has placed the Montreal exhibition building at the disposal of the nups and tomorrow the building will be stocked with provision. It is feared that seven tertiary nuns have been burned to death as three more are missing. They were not, however, seek in the dames and the visiters profer not giving. the horror attending this terrible calamity. the flames and the sisters prefer not giving out their names at present. Among the patients who perished was Sister Lanaic, a nun of the Sacred Heart convent at Sault Anrella. She had been under treatment in the asylum for some months,

SEWING MACHINE FACTORY BURNING ELIZABETH, N. J., May 6.—The Singer sewing machine factory was discovered to be on fire at 11 o'clock tonight. The flames were first seen in the third floor. oled over their heads were their maniacal screams silenced.

There were incarcerated in Longue Pointe 1,300 lunatics, for that asylum was prison more than a hospital, and now not nore than 1,100 are accounted tor, but many escaped into the fields and woods all the dead are ashes among ashes.

What the number of dead is is purely a siter of conjecture and conjectur Four of the six five engines in the city became stuck in the mind and thus the flames gained control.

The five is still raging flercely. All the

The fire is still raging hercely. All the engines in the city are working on the flames, including five trags. The main building is all burned down and the fire is spreading rapidly. The walls are falling down and there has been many narrow exapes from death. Much of the stock and the books and records of the company were savel. The loss will amount to several million dollars.

FOR CHARITY'S SAKE.

for Immigrant Girls. NEW YORK, May & -A fair for the benefit

of undue partiality to the church, has well works or repairs. While their most urgent bodily wants were supplied no at the life to come it succeeds better than any other in stitution in contributing to his welfare in the present life. We arked that, while Christianity in welfare in the present life need not go beyond the lim your own great city to lind a forci lustration of this truth. There is no of human suffering and misery for

e don't provide some remedy or allevia tion.

A new gem has been placed upon the fair brow of the queen of charity that reigns in your imperial city. Nor do I know of any enterprise that has a stronger claim on your sympathy and support than the home for immigrant girls.

The mission house is intended to provide a temporary shelter for immigrant girls. It will be the aim of the reversal gentleman and his associates in charge of

rentleman and his associates in charge of gentlemma and his associates in charge of the home to procure suitable occupation for them in the city, or to send them to their destination in other parts of the rountry. The guardians will also profit by the brief sojourn of the girls in the house to teach them practical and useful lessons which will guide them in their future lives. They will be taught that idleness is degrading and tha taught that idleness is degrading and that mendicancy is a crime on the part of those who can work in a country where employment can be easily obtained. There will be taught a spirit of self respect and self reliance. They will be taught that in this mountry every honest occupation is honorable and that persons are externed not so much for the office which they full as by the zeal and dillegal to the country of the country that it is not the country of teemed not so much for the office which they fill, as by the zeal and dill-gence which they bring to the fulfillment of their duties. Above all, they will be admonished to preserve the faith of their fathers. Some of them who are here foright no doubt passed through the trying orders of an immigrant. Perhaps you landed on these shores with a heavy heart, but you welcome or to. having no one to bulyou welcome or to extend to you the right hind of fellowship If such is the case, you should be ready it say as Queen Dido said to Acneas. 'Being acquainted with human sorrow. I have learned to succor the distressed. I then venture to appeal to you as you love pour kindred your flesh and blood, as you love our common humanity, as you are realous for female chastity, help this mission

MORE FROST.

Lower Temperature Augura a Heavier Visitation.

Kavaas Cirt, Mo., May 6—After a heavy rain Sonday and yesterday, the weather cleared last night with a bright-sky and a north wind. This morning fresh was reported from several points in Kan-was reported from several points in Kan-sas. Nebraska and Missouri. On the cen-tral branch division of the Missouri Paci-fic railway frost is reported at a majority of the stations west of Yuma, although the damage in most places was but slight. At Cawker City the frost was heavy and the damage correspondingly heavy. At Cawker City the frost was heavy and the damage correspondingly heavy. In North Solomon valley the frost was quite severe. From Presser to Superior, in Nebraska, there was slight damage to fruit. From Hickman heavy frost and serious damage is reported in the lowlands. In the Nomeha valley the frost was quite general but not severe. A heavy cities general but not severe. quite general but not severe. A being quite general but not severe. A being rain accompanied by a cold northeast wind fell again today in Northero Missouri and Kansas. About 6 o'clock the weather cleared and the temperature is accommand to the temperature of the color of the was last night. lower than it was last night frosts are to be expected tomorrow

AN INSANE MOTHER'S DEED. Traver, Cal. May to -Last tight Mrs. Ta-boster after sending her two daughters to bed followed them into the from said sels-ing the elidest girl by the throat choiced her to death. The other girl wonjed Mrs. Taboster them went to the rain of the source and with an are infill feel wented in